

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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號三月二年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1879.

日三十月正年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—T. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATH, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SALT, DEACON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROBERT, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KERRY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOR, Esq. A. MOYER, Esq.
H. L. DALEY, Esq. WILHELM KERNER, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KIEWITZ.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 26, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. OROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,800,000.

RESERVE FUND, 1,150,000.

Banks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879.
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.
American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET.

DOOR MATS.

California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS.

REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.

NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.

CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHINA'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

DESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-FAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS OUT TOBACCOS.

HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.

CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A NEW COTTAGE GRAND PIANO,

BY JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, January 29, 1879. fe5

S A M U E L H I N G

STULTZ,

HAS JUST RECEIVED PER "OYSTEREN,"

AND

HAS FOR SALE—

NEW PATTERNS IN CARPETS.

WINDOW CURTAINS of all kinds.

TABLE CLOTHS & TABLE NAPKINS.

BATHS IN EVERY STYLE.

DRESS BOOTS, and SHOES.

88 and 90, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, December 11, 1878. fe13

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Entertainment.

POSTPONEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform

SULLIVAN'S OPERA

H. M. S. "PINAFORE,"

ON

THURSDAY EVENING,

February 14th, 1879.

Tickets may be procured and Seats reserved at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Wednesday, February 6th.

G. B. EMORY,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. fe14

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.
LETTS'S DIARIES. LETTS'S DIARIES.
RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS.
RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.
HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILBER LAMPS.
French and English BOOTS and SHOES.
The New Patent LIFE VESTS.
PONY HARNESS, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.
SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.

WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.
COPYING PRESSES, CHURCH'S HATS.
SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.
FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.
CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.
DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.

PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.

AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.
SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.

BASS'S ALE, Bottled by FOSTER.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by FOSTER.
Bass in Hds., SACCOONE'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 24th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c., will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th of February, 1879.

W. M. B. ARTHUR,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 23, 1879. fe13

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

AVIS.

Il sera procédé le MARDI, 11 Février, 1879, à deux heures et demie de l'après-midi, à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France à Hongkong, à l'adjudication de la fourniture:

1°—DES VIVRES DE JOURNALIER ET DE CAMPAGNE.

2°—DU MATERIEL.

3°—DU CHARBON DE TERRE.

Desché et à assurer à Hongkong le ravitaillement des Navires composant la Division navale des mers de Chine et du Japon.

Les Cahiers des conditions de ces fournitures sont déposés à la Chancellerie du Consulat où les négociants désireux de participer à l'adjudication pourront en prendre connaissance.

Les offres de ces négociants, présentées sous forme de soumission ou d'engagement, devront comprendre toutes les matières et denrées indiquées au Cahier des charges, et mentionner les prix auxquels ils consentiront à fournir chacune de ces matières et denrées.

Hongkong, le 29 Janvier, 1879.

Le Consul de France,

I. FLICHOH.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1879, at Half-past 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Consulate of France, Tenders will be received and decided for the Supply of—

1st—PROVISIONS,

2nd—STORES and MATERIALS,

3rd—COAL.

Intended for the Re-equipping and Furnishing of the Vessels composing the naval Division of the French Fleet in China and Japan.

The conditions under which the Tenders will be received, and the particulars of the Articles to be supplied, are deposited at the French Consulate, where parties desiring to tender can inspect them.

The Tenders, which are to be presented accompanied with a signed form of engagement, should comprise all the Provisions and Materials mentioned in the particulars referred to above, and include the prices at which the contractor will undertake to supply each description of Provisions and Materials.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1879.

I. FLICHOH,

Consul for France.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Tenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1878, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe26

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th day of February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe26

MOORE & Co.,

"VARIETY STORE,"

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

PLEASE NOTICE.

MR. H. SCHUREN begs to advertise that he will leave the Colony for Europe on or about the 8th of March next, and that therefore no Photos. can be taken by him after the 28th of February.

Hongkong, January 13, 1879. fe13

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned and is now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

LOST.

ABOUT the 27th or 28th Dec., an English White Poodle DOG, Female.

Answers to the name of "BEAUTY." A Liberal Reward will be given for its return to 3rd door above Gage Street, on Peel Street, Miss Gordon.

Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

HUTCHINGS

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c.,

from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of February next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe15

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd, to SATURDAY, the 15th February next (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe15

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the RATE of 3% or \$2.25 per SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this Day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY Next, the 8th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1879.

NOTICE.

MRS. J. F. ROSE begs to intimate to the Ladies of HONGKONG, CANTON and the Coast Ports that on the 1st MARCH she will OPEN a DRAPERY and DRESS-MAKING Business in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSE & Co., next door to the Hongkong Hotel, Queen's Road.

All communications to be addressed to Mrs. J. F. ROSE, as the Business will be conducted on her sole account.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. mal

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1879, is posted at the Supreme Court House for Inspection. Notice of any inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, A.D. 1879, in accordance with the provisions of

To Let.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES AND GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to
WO HANG,
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East—
FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession 1st February.

HOUSE No. 4, Praya East, either the whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st April next.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the Dwelling to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

As also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SEVENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TAELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 8th January, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th January. Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 15th January, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, January 4, 1879.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 8—Vol. VII.

OF THE
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.
Notes on the "Te-Tsing" Dynasty.
The Official Disquisitions of Wang Chung-tung.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Tonic and Vocal Modification in the Foochow Dialect.
Legislation and Law in Ancient China.
A Plea for "Fankwai."
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Taxes on Industries in Canton.
A Bit of Folk-lore about Candles, Lamps and Fire.
Legends on Chinese Porcelain.
Tame Birds.
To make a Tui (Antithesis).
"Respect Thee."
The Army of Kwangtung.
Gusta Percha in China.
Chinese Dialects.
"Confucius Losing a Horse in the Desert."
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

FORNEY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M. Gony.—Landstein & Co.
FRANCO ASTRE, British barque, Capt. R. Wille.—Chinese.
PACIFIC, German steamship, Capt. Hornshelm.—Stemmen & Co.
PRINCE, American ship, Capt. Fowle.—Russell & Co.
ALFREDO, Italian barque, Captain S. Pittaluga.—Borneo Co., Limited.
HAKON ADRIAN, Norwegian steamer, Captain O. O. Berge.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BREITHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Baje.—Melchers & Co.
B. B. ALLEN, American barque, Captain L. Taylor.—Mayer & Co.
CHARLES QUEEN, British ship, Captain Le Lachour.—E. Schellhass & Co.
TRINITY, Danish steamer, Captain Solberg.—Mayer & Co.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gordon Castle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., To-morrow. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 4th Proximo will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 28, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARQUE ABBEY COWPER, FROM ANTWERP.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 29, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAM-SHIP THINGVALLA, FROM YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.
Ex "Iraoudy."
G (in diamond) No. 1/3, Messrs Gilman & Co., 3 cases Granite, from London.

Ex "Yangtze."
A H H J (in crane) M I O (underneath) No. 4041, Messrs Aldridge Sa'man & Co., 1 case Alpaca, from London.

H R (in diamond) No. 213/15, Messrs Rose & Co., 3 cases Hosiery, &c., from London.

P F E Order, 6 cases Wine, from Saigon.

D F Order, 20 cases Vermouth, from Saigon.

D F Order, 1 case Arms, from Saigon.
Hongkong, February 1, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39, Queen's Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of passing certain Special Resolutions providing for the following alterations in the Constitution and Articles of Association of the Company, viz:—

1.—That the Business of the Company be in future managed by a Board of Directors and a Secretary instead of the former and General Agents as heretofore.
2.—That if in the opinion of the Directors the Business of the Company in any year be such as not to warrant the Payment of Interest at \$12 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, they may during such year reduce such Rate to such lower amount, as they may consider desirable for the Interests of the Company.
3.—To enable the Directors if a necessity shall arise to pay such Interest or any part thereof out of the Reserve Fund.
4.—To provide that when there shall be a profit applicable for dividend the same shall be divisible as the Shareholders in Meeting shall determine.
5.—That Fourteen Days instead of Thirty Days notice may be given of all Meetings of the Company.
6.—That Clause 147 of the Articles of the Company be expunged, leaving future changes in the Regulations of the Company to be made as provided for by Ordinance No. 1 of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby also given, that a Second EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the same Hour and Place on MONDAY, the 24th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolutions as may be passed at the First mentioned Meeting.

Dated This Third day of February, 1879.
By Order,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1879.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The Steamship "RADNORSHIRE," Capt. WESTON, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 3, 1879.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2, City of Peking, American steamer, 5079, G. G. Berry, San Francisco Jan. 4, and Yokohama 27, Specie (\$238,958.50), Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Feb. 2, Yotung, British steamer, 286, S. W. Goggin, Swatow Feb. 1, General.—Kwok AOEKONG.
Feb. 2, Yangtze, British steamer, 782, Schultze, Shanghai Jan. 29, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
Feb. 2, Esmeralda, British steamer, 399, R. Cullen, Amoy Feb. 1, General.—RUSSAL & Co.
Feb. 2, Olympia, German steamer, 789, F. Nagel, Bangkok Jan. 22, Elec.—SIEMSEN & Co.
Feb. 2, Elizabeth, German barque, 442, L. Olsen, Higo Jan. 24, General.—WISLER & Co.
Feb. 3, Deux Freres, French barque, 857, M. Chabon, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Dec. 12, Coal.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2, Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
2, Yangtze, for Canton.
2, Parador, for Tientsin.
2, Atlanta, for Hoihow.
3, Nestor, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Hawthorn, for Tientsin.
Esmeralda, for Manila.
Carnarvonshire, for Saigon.
Frederick, for Saigon.
Faugh Balaugh, for Tientsin.
Cordovan, for Whampoa.
J. H. Ingersoll, for New York.
Quinta, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Peking, from San Francisco, &c., Col. J. S. Mosby (U. S. Consul at Hongkong), Mr. J. A. Coffin, Mrs. H. W. Donaldson, Mr. C. F. Tremlett, and 199 Chinese.
Per Yangtze, from Shanghai, Mr. Broadhurst, and 24 Chinese.
Per Yotung, from Swatow, 3 Europeans, and 65 Chinese deck.
Per Esmeralda, from Amoy, 10 Chinese.
Per Olympia, from Bangkok, 7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kwangtung, for Foochow, Mr. R. Lang.
Per Nestor, for Shanghai, Mr. J. Buchanan, and 14 Chinese.
Per Atlanta, for Hoihow, 1 European, and 27 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yotung reports: Fine weather throughout.
The British steamer Yangtze reports: Left Shanghai at 6 a.m. 29th Jan., and had dense foggy weather for 16 hours. Anchored inside Lightship, and weighed again at 11.30 p.m. Had fresh N.W. winds to Turabont Island, and thence to port fresh N.E. winds and cloudy weather; arriving at 9 a.m. yesterday (2nd).
The British steamer Esmeralda reports: Moderate N.E. monsoon and fine clear weather throughout.
The German steamer Olympia reports: Gulf of Siam light S.W. winds and fine weather, from Pulo Obi to Hongkong strong N.E. monsoon and very high sea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—
Per Esmeralda, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ, AMSTERDAM & LONDON.—
Per Hector, at 0.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—
Per Namoa, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Quiba, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—
Per P.O.M.S.S. Marques del Duero, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per Lorne, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 6th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Oceanic, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, January 31, 1879.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet Tyge will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, P.O. on, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet City of Peking will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, January 28, 1879.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, February 3, 1879.

OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$562½
" credit, —
" Old Patna, cash, —
" credit, —
" New Benares, cash, 527½
" credit, —
" Old Benares, cash, —
" credit, —
" New Malwa, cash, 600
" credit, —
" Allowance Tels, 48
" Old Malwa, cash, 600
" credit, —
" Allowance Tels, 48

Exchange.

Bank, Telegraphic, ... 3/5
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/6
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/7
Credita, ... 3/7
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/8
India, demand Rupees, ... 220½
" Telegraphic, ... 219
Shanghai, demand, ... 75
" 80 days, ... 75
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 109½
Sycee, ... 109
Mexicans, ... 42 ½
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine ... 27.80
English Sovereigns, ... 5.42
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.42

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 55 % prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,620
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,500
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 725
Chinese Insurance Co., \$800
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,300
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$800
China Fire Ins. Co., \$185
H.K. & W. Dock Co., par.
H.K. U. & M. S.-boat Co., par.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 162
Hongkong Gas Co., \$85
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65
China Sugar Refining Co., \$148
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$109
Do. of 1877, \$108/10.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

BAROMETER.—9 a.m. ... 30.312
Do. 1 p.m. ... 30.216
Do. 4 p.m. ... 30.192
THERMOMETER.—9 a.m. ... 61
Do. 1 p.m. ... 65
Do. 4 p.m. ... 65
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 57
Do. Do. 1 p.m. 59
Do. Do. 4 p.m. 59
Do. Minimum ... 66
Do. Minimum over night 57

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, February 6:—
Daylight.—Namoa leaves for Coast Ports.
8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, February 8:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
8 p.m.—Meeting of United Service Lodge.

TUESDAY, February 11:—
Transfer Books of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 24th February, inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, February 12:—
Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 26th February, inclusive.

THURSDAY, February 13:—
9 p.m.—Opera by the H. K. Choral Society at the City Hall.

SATURDAY, February 15:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the City Hall.

SATURDAY, February 22:—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, February 24:—
2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

WEDNESDAY, February 27:—
8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

MONDAY, March 10:—
8 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at No. 39, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

4 p.m.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.
Miscellaneous.
Goods per Gordon Castle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1879.

THE news received by cable to-day, that hostilities have been commenced against the Zulus, is of very serious importance.

Few people take much interest in South African politics, and consequently the gravity of the struggle on which the British forces are now entering is scarcely appreciated. Zululand is an extensive country, perhaps three hundred miles in length and two hundred in breadth, on the east coast of South Africa. It is bounded on the south by the British Colony of Natal, and on the west by the Transvaal; in fact it intervenes between this country and the sea. Great Britain annexed the Transvaal in April 1877 because a chieftain, subject to the Zulu king against whom we now appear to have declared war, had proved too strong for the Dutch republic in question, and the excitement and triumph thus provoked amongst the native tribes in that part of the world were menacing the well-being of the British colonies. On annexing the Transvaal England found it necessary to carry on the struggle in which the Boers had been engaged, the result being that the hostile chieftain has been driven into an inaccessible mountain, where he has entrenched himself with seven or eight thousand warriors, simply defying the Colonial forces, or harassing the country with predatory attacks, and watching the course of the negotiations between his king and the English Government. These negotiations, which have terminated in an ultimatum and the outbreak of war, originated in a dispute between the Transvaal and the King of Zulu with regard to the possession of certain territory. The dispute was referred to three Commissioners by Sir H. Bulwer, and they were directed to hold an enquiry on the spot, and to make a report on the facts of the case. They did so, and their report was sent to Sir Bartle Frere, who visited Natal for the express purpose of settling the matter with Cetewayo. The telegrams reporting the progress of the negotiations between Sir Bartle Frere and the Zulu King have been a little contradictory; for example, a Reuter's telegram dated the 4th January, asserted that "the frontier disputes had been settled in favour of the Zulus," while another received here on the 23rd January stated that "Cetewayo had assented to some of the demands of the Government, but asked time to consider others." No doubt the recent proceedings of the British Government have been based upon the report of the Commissioners, and the stubbornness of the Zulu King was probably based upon an inclination for war. The high hand with which this barbarian sovereign and his vassal chieftains have ventured to deal with the British Government may be gathered from the fact that it was stated by Sir Michael Hicks Beach in the House of Commons in the middle of December last, that "the settlers at Lamburg, a place to which it did not appear the Zulu King had any right whatever, and which was outside the disputed territory with regard to which the Commissioners had held their enquiry, had received notice to quit their farms from a Zulu chief."

The point of paramount importance for consideration at the present moment is, however, the amount of mischief King Cetewayo will be able to work in carrying on open hostilities with the British Government. There is no doubt that the ruler of Zulu is the most awkward antagonist that the Colonial Government could encounter in South Africa at the present moment. The Zulus are described as a nation of soldiers—not drilled with rifle and bayonet, in regiments and brigades, after the approved methods of modern warfare, but inured from childhood to the guerrilla kind of warfare, which finds so many natural advantages in a country like their own. It is said that Cetewayo will be able to place about 50,000 warriors in the field, organised in regiments, exercised in concerted movements, and more or less armed with inferior firearms. One great difficulty in the

way of the English commander-in-chief will be that he will have to protect a frontier about two hundred miles in extent from the marauding attacks of the Zulu warriors. Lord Chelmsford will unquestionably require the exercise of his greatest skill, with the small forces at his disposal, to afford efficient protection to British territory, and to bring the Zulu king to reason, having at his command, as this misguided potentate has, a nation, the whole of the males of which regard agricultural and domestic labour as the occupation of woman, and spend their lives in learning the art of warfare, or in the scarcely less fierce and hardening pursuits of hunting.

While referring to to-day's telegrams, we may express our surprise at the lightness of the sentences that have apparently been imposed on the sanctioning scoundrels who have wrought so much misery and ruin in Glasgow and other neighbouring towns. Unless some extenuating circumstances, of which people in this part of the world have no inkling, turned up in the course of the trial, it is impossible to conceive that justice can have been satisfied in their case without years being read where the telegram gives months. Can it be hoped that "months" have been inserted in the telegram by mistake, and that instead of two of the scoundrels having been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and the others to eight, the former will have eighteen years in which to think over their sins in rigorous confinement and the latter eight years?

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL.")

(Per E. S. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Lines.)

PARIS, February 2nd, 1879.

Gambetta has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministry remain in office, the President refusing to accept their resignation.

LONDON, February 2nd, 1879.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FRAUD. The prisoners Stronach and Potter have been sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months; Taylor, Inglis, Wright, Salmund and Stewart to 8 months.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Hostilities have commenced against the Zulus.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE S. S. Peruvia has gone to Aberdeen Dock.

THE delivery of the American Mail was begun at 1.45 yesterday afternoon.

MR J. J. Francis resumed his seat to-day as Acting Police Magistrate, and got through with quite a host of business.

WE note the arrival of Col. J. S. Mosby, the new Consul from the United States for this port. A correspondent gives his views elsewhere on the new arrival.

enable the members to form an opinion in the case, and that after examining all the evidence given, they should make up their report, either exonerating Captain Howard from all culpability or recommending the revocation of his license as Master. This report will be presented to C. O. Bemis, Supervising Inspector, who acts as a reviewing officer in these cases. The decision of Mr Bemis, either confirming or rejecting the report, is final."

THE NEWLY APPOINTED AMERICAN CONSUL FOR HONGKONG, COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY, OF VIRGINIA.

As this gentleman is expected by the incoming or succeeding steamer and is to occupy the post that has been held of late years by Mr Consul General Bailey, (now at Shanghai), with marked ability, high-mindedness and urbanity, and as certain injurious—though undefined—impressions derived from those of the civil war have gained renewed publicity by reason of his appointment, it is due to him and to the community thereof he is about to become a member that possible misconceptions as to his character and conduct be neutralized by facts derived from authentic sources; and more so that the stigma of bad-faith attacks with greatest tenacity in epithets having sarcastic point in their origin, such as "guerrilla chief."

It is of course presumable that the appointment is a recognition by the President of superior qualifications and personal deserts and the act in ordinary cases suffices official requirements in a conventional sense; but the exceptional elements of Colonel Mosby's position, as aspirant and appointee, have formed matter of public comment, and hence arises our grateful duty to throw a clearer light along the path he is to follow.

The immediate source of our knowledge in this regard is a letter of December 5th from a friend, who, educated as a lawyer, became a distinguished officer of the Army of the United States during the war, when Col. Mosby became a noted Confederate leader, the two then battling in Virginia—coming to direct contact, as will presently appear. Our friend attained the rank of Brigadier General and now holds a responsible position in the Army at Washington, where he is highly respected. Knowing that the utmost confidence may be placed in his testimony, as well from family acquaintance as from these more public grounds, we unhesitatingly quote the words with which he frankly accompanies the commendatory introduction of his former foe, as follows:—"Colonel Mosby is a personal friend of mine and a man of very high and pure character, as well as of excellent judgment. My friendship began with him on a day when, having been captured by our troops at a distance some thirty or forty miles within the enemy's lines, he was brought with other prisoners before me for examination. I was struck with his bold, manly and intelligent bearing, and liked him exceedingly. At that time he had not made the reputation he afterwards made as a soldier. He did us more injury in Virginia than any other officer, and there were many stories circulated about him which had no real foundation; for, in fact, he never indulged in any but legitimate warfare, always wore his uniform and was uniformly (our friends do not intend a humorous pun here) kind to prisoners. His cavalry command being raised to strike at our communications, was given (in terms of the Act of the Confederate Congress) the same right of participation in the proceeds of captures that their Navy had. But, although his captures were many, and in aggregate value enormous, he refused to take his share. In one instance with 85 men he captured a train on which was \$147,000 in the hands of two Army Paymasters, his part of which was \$20,000 to \$25,000, when the men begged him to make an exception in his own favour in that case; but he would not take a dollar and divided the whole among the members of the command with which he effected the capture.

After the war his professional income rose to \$10,000 or more; but when, at length, he felt it a duty to declare his political preference for General Grant as President, he lost a large portion of his practice as the consequence of espousing what was viewed in a spirit of sectional hostility as the cause of the North. Nevertheless, he refused to accept office during the subsequent administration of President Grant, and even declined to act as Consul in cases wherein the Government desired to employ him, lest his political course and the motives of it should be misapprehended. And it is only that he desires to assure the University education of his sons that now he accepts Government office, after suffering the loss of a large portion of the practice that, as an able and reliable lawyer, he had acquired before the violence of party warfare estranged many of his fellow citizens of Virginia from him."

Certainly in these circumstances he is well entitled to the sympathy of his own countrymen in China, nor less to the respect of every honourable person of whatever nationality.

N.
Canton, Feb. 1, 1879.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)

Feb. 3, 1879.

DRUNKENNESS.

Jean Letort, seaman French flag-ship *Arctide*, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in the streets, and assaulting one Yee Hing. The defendant admitted the charge, and was fined 5 shillings for being drunk, and ordered to pay 60 cents arrears to Yee Hing.

Omund Anderson, seaman American ship *Algrim*; Stanislaus Henrich, seaman French flag-ship *Arctide*; Thomas Kelly, seaman, American ship *Algrim*; were each fined 5 shillings for drunkenness.

Olivier Giam, belonging to French flag-ship *Arctide*, and Beliff, a Russian, were both cautioned and discharged.

Thomas Cassidy, seaman Sailor's Home, was fined 50 cents.

ASSAULT.

Edward Purse, Police Constable No. 52, was charged on remand with assaulting Mr Andrew Wohlters, the proprietor of the British Inn Tavern. The complainant said he did not wish to press the charge, as the defendant was drunk at the time he committed the assault; and had since apolo-

gized. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

A DEAR GAME AT DICE.

Chang Ahat, a hawker, with two others, was charged with gambling with dice in the public streets. The second and third defendants were discharged with a caution, but the first having had the dice and cash found on him, was sent to three months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A SOLDIER—CONVICTING EVIDENCE.

John Scott, a private No. 384, O Company H.M.'s 74th Regiment, was charged with stealing a vest valued at 30 cents, the property of one Tang On Ke, better known as Cheap Jack, from his shop No. 100, Queen's Road, East. The prisoner, who is a very honest and prepossessing looking man, was further charged with assaulting Lukong No. 246, whilst in the execution of his duty.

Tang Ake, the complainant, was first called and deposed as follows:—"The prisoner came to my shop at about 7 o'clock last evening, and asked to look at some books to buy. He then had on a red jacket. [Defendant appeared in the dock wearing a white buff jacket.] He was quite sober and was alone. I was the only other person in the shop. He was there altogether about 10 minutes. Whilst there, a European boy came in; I do not know his name (points out Shepherd, a Color Sergeant/sergeant). Whilst looking over the counter I noticed the prisoner, who was standing with his back towards me, take up the vest in his hand and put it under his jacket. I could not say whether it was a jacket or a vest he concealed. I got up from the counter and searched his person. He pressed his two hands to his breast, and when I tried to search him he struck me. He then pulled it out.

Witness:—"We both pulled it out. I called a constable. I found one three paces from the door. I asked prisoner why he stole the vest, and he denied having done so. When the constable came in the vest was lying on the ground. When the Lukong came, the prisoner assaulted him by throwing a stool at him. The Lukong called for assistance, and the prisoner ran away very fast. We had not strength to detain him. I am certain the vest was under his jacket. He had got a long way off before the second Lukong arrived. I am quite certain the prisoner was the man. My Worship (alluding to a soldier standing behind the prisoner who formed one of the escort and somewhat resembled the prisoner) said:—"Are you sure that was not the man?"

Complainant looking, said:—"I am not quite sure, he is somewhat like him."

Continued:—"The prisoner never asked about the price of the vest."

Frederick Shepherd, a lad about 15 years of age, said, his father was colour sergeant in the army. He said he knew the prisoner. Had seen him before he lived at Wellington Barracks. Had seen the prisoner before yesterday. About half-past 7 o'clock yesterday evening, witness saw the prisoner in complainant's shop in company with Private Reddie. The prisoner was in the shop looking at some vests which were lying on the table.

Continued:—"I noticed that his coat bulged out and saw complainant take the vest from the prisoner. Prisoner said that he had bought it in the next shop for 50 cents. Prisoner and complainant had a scuffle together."

Complainant recalled, said, that the boy was not in the shop when the vest was found.

Shepherd:—"Yes, Sir, I was."

Prisoner, in reply to His Worship, said, My defence is what I made before. There are more foots in the regiment than me. (Laughter.)

Witness continued:—"I am sure the prisoner is the man; I came out in the same ship with him as far as Singapore; I pointed out the man in the Barracks. Brady (another soldier) saw him in the shop as well as I."

Witness continued to reiterate that the prisoner was the proper man. He reported, he said, the matter to P. C. No. 16. The prisoner could not be found in his room at the Barracks.

Lukong No. 246, after a deal of persuasion, told the Court that first he went to the complainant's shop, having heard a whistle blown; he saw the prisoner, and tried to arrest him. Witness then said that the prisoner did not strike him, he only heard the whistle. [It was somewhat difficult to get very reliable testimony from this bold "look on." First he did, and then he didn't.]

His Worship remarked that it was a pity they employed idiots for policemen.

Witness said that the boy was present when the blows were struck.

The boy, when recalled, denied that he was.

Witness (No. 246) said he knew the prisoner because he had a broad face, and the two men standing behind the dock had tall faces. This graphic mode of identification could of course not be disputed, and every one in Court was deeply impressed with the keen perceptive powers of No. 246.

After some further evidence of a similar nature from a special bobby drawn from the same stock, and the evidence of the arresting Constable (H. Haines)—who stated that when the defendant was arrested at the Barracks he had no tie on and had evidently been drinking—the case was remanded till Wednesday, the 6th instant, at noon.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF A FUR COAT.

VALUED AT \$200.

A school-boy, was brought up to answer the above charge.

Leong Ahol, of the Tack Mi Hong, deposed that the coat in question was his property. Search had been made for the missing garment, but it had not yet been found.

Inspector Lindsay proved arresting the defendant.

After some preliminary evidence had been taken, Mr Francis remanded the case till Friday.

ANOTHER ALLEGED THEFT.

Mahomed Juma, a watchman employed at the Hong Ham Docks, was charged with stealing \$35, the money of another Indian watchman. The case was likewise remanded till to-morrow at 9 a.m.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM THE AMERICAN BARQUE "COLOMA."

August Olsen, a seaman belonging to the American barque *Coloma*, and Lau a 21, a bumboat-man and an old offender, were charged with being concerned in stealing

60 bags of flour, valued at \$75, the property of Marcus Hall, the master of the *Coloma*. The flour in question formed part of the cargo of the vessel, and was shipped at San Francisco.

The master of the ship (Marcus Hall) gave evidence to the effect that he had received information which led him to suspect that the first prisoner was concerned in the robbery of the flour, which was missed as late as November last, and in consequence of this he called the man aft and questioned him in the presence of his officers. The man admitted that he had sold four sacks the first time, and got \$2 for them. He said he did not know how much he had sold on the second occasion, but let the boatman come on board and take what he liked, for which he had received \$3. On being asked how he got the flour out of the ship, he said he took the main hatch off and let the Chinese take what they liked, and while they were removing the flour, he (the prisoner) had kept walking about the deck aft to make the mate believe that he was keeping his watch all right. Nothing further passed between witness and 1st prisoner at that time, but he was put off duty. He was not given into custody, because witness wanted to catch the bumboat. First prisoner was next asked if he could point out the boat and the man, and replied that he would know them again if he saw them. It was not the ship's bumboat. The 2nd prisoner's boat came alongside the next day, and the prisoner then identified the boat and the 2nd prisoner as the man to whom he had sold the flour. The boat was taken to the Police Hulk, and both the prisoners given into custody.

Herman Hansen, a seaman belonging to the *Coloma*, gave evidence to the effect that he had often seen the 2nd defendant's boat alongside of the ship, especially during the time the cargo was being discharged. He had never seen anything in the boat to denote it to be a bumboat, although it was called so; but the 2nd prisoner used to bring spirits on board to the men. Second prisoner had often asked witness to sell him things from the ship. The crew used to call 2nd prisoner "the pirate." He had asked witness to sell him flour, and used to approach the matter in this way, "Anything you wanchee sell, my vanchee buy?" Witness knew nothing about the sale of the flour by the 1st prisoner. Witness was quite sure of both the 2nd prisoner and the boat.

George Jacobson, another seaman, gave corroborative testimony, and said he had known 2nd prisoner to have bought some flour from a seaman named George Wingfield, who had since left the ship. He gave him a dollar and a bar of soap for about 80 lbs. of flour.

The case was remanded till Friday next, the 7th instant, at noon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RACES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1879.

Sir,—Having been a regular visitor at the morning training, I take the liberty of sending you a few tips, to insure success to those who take an interest in to-night's lotteries and have not had an opportunity of forming their own opinions by early attendance at the course.

Mr St. George's crack ponies having come to grief, I give "Isgrimm" the call for all the good races; his victories will be easier than those of "Snowdrift" and "Teen Kwang" in former years.

The Griffins are a fair sample, and the Derby will prove a closely contested event. As usual the subscription makes a moka in very deed.

In the *Hong-nei-chung* I place "Temptation" or "Demolish."

As for "Isgrimm" (moral with a start), "Strathgairn" and "Red Robin;" the Derby is very open, and opinions are greatly divided as to the merits of "Bismarck" and "Red Star;" the former being carefully hidden from too inquisitive eyes by blankets and hoods, and the latter regularly worked with a "postage stamp" up. My tip is

"Bismarck"

"Red Star"

"Griffins"

with one of Mr Paul's for next choice.

The *Garrison Cup*, Isgrimm.

The *Valley Stakes*, Cumbshaw, Heather Bell, Black Diamond.

The *Fochoo Cup*, Mr Paul's Starter.

The *Canton Cup*, Reichelbreiter, Expectation, or Red Star.

For the *German Cup*, Isgrimm will canter quietly in.

The other Races will depend greatly on the racing of the first day.

These hints may help a few unwary ones to save or make a fortune.

Yours truly,

STOP WATCH.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—Arrangements have been consummated for the establishment of a line of steamships between this port and Amsterdam. The first steamship of the line, the *Stadt Amsterdam*, is now on her way hither, and is expected to arrive about the 1st of January. She is to be followed by the *Stadt Haarlem*. Both vessels belong to the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company of Amsterdam. If the project is well supported, a number of other vessels will be added to the line.

New York, Dec. 24.—The *Telegraph* publishes the following, dated Larne, Ireland, the 24th:—"The State Line steamship *State of Louisiana*, from Glasgow, which left that port on the 3rd for New York, ran ashore this morning at Hunter's Rock while entering Lough Larne. The vessel will probably become a total wreck."

Newburyport, Jan. 2.—Caleb Cushing died to-night.

New York, Jan. 3.—The Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Boston, recently refused the application of a Chinaman for naturalization, on the ground taken by Judge Lowell, that Mongolians do not come within the provisions of the Statute relating to the naturalization of free whites or Africans.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—Baron Taylor, Minister of the United States, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The fatal symptoms came on suddenly. He had been out of bed and transacting business with an official of the American Legation yesterday. His death was peaceful at 4 p.m.

New York, Dec. 20.—The *Tribune's* Berlin special on Taylor says: "The deceased gentleman was a universal favorite. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Bismarck, greatly esteemed Taylor, whose appointment as Minister to the Court was extremely welcome to them. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter devotedly nursed him during his long illness, and their bereavement is indescribably sad."

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30.—When General Kauffmann arrives, deliberations will begin on the gradual introduction of a system of administration in Turkestan, conformably with the diversity of population. The Chinese frontier question will also be fully discussed with the Chinese Ambassador. Russia has no intention of surrendering Kuldja.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The *North German Gazette* inveighs against the Danish Court for giving an official reception to the Danish plenipotentiary which presented the Hanoverian address of loyalty to the Duke of Cumberland at his wedding with the Princess Thyra. The *Gazette* says that this ovation oversteps the bounds prescribed by the rules of international intercourse, and Germany is surprised to see Denmark favoring an anti-German tendency, and disregarding considerations which also bound to observe in dealing with the German Empire.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The *Post*, discussing the attitude of the Danish Court towards the Hanoverian separatists, says it considers itself justified in asking whether the relations between Germany and Denmark are about to undergo a change.

London, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says: Attacks of the semi-official Prussian press threaten to cause a diplomatic rupture between Germany and Denmark.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—The revolt of Tartars at Kazan has been suppressed. Two hundred rioters have been publicly flogged.

London, Jan. 1.—The recent sudden thaw caused numerous floods in England and Scotland. At Nottingham the flood was the greatest experienced for fourteen years. The country around Darlington and Wrexham is flooded for miles, and much damage is reported at Berwick and Aberdeen.

Moscow, Jan. 1.—A grand International Exhibition will be held here in 1880, which will probably be accompanied by great festivities, as it will be the 25th anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne.

London, Jan. 3.—There is another heavy snow-storm in Scotland, and plowing and air. Outdoor labour is again interrupted, and railway blockade is feared.

London, Jan. 3.—Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in the sea of Marmora, telegraphs that one of the thirty-eight ton guns of the turret-ship *Thunderer* burst January 2nd, killing Lieutenant Ocker and Daniel, two petty officers and four seamen and marines. The gun burst just in front of the trunnions, the muzzle blowing overboard. The gun had just been fired with a battering charge, but when it burst it was loaded with a full charge and an empty shell. The bowsprit and thirty-two men were wounded, twelve very badly. The turret was disabled, but the ship was otherwise uninjured.

Dublin, Jan. 3.—General Grant arrived this morning, accompanied by General Noyes, United States Minister to France. The ex-President was met by the Lord Mayor. On arriving at the City Hall, he was observed by large crowd who had assembled. The Mayor, in presenting the freedom of the city, referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America General Grant would do everything he could to help the people who sympathized with every American movement. The freedom of the city was enclosed in an ancient, carved bog-oak casket. General Grant replied that no ceremony had given him such satisfaction as the present one. He was proud to belong to a country containing many Irishmen. He said he was not an eloquent speaker. He could only thank them for the honour done him. Three cheers were given for Gen. Grant, and three more for America. Dr Butt then made a speech, highly complimentary to General Grant.

BANK DIVIDENDS.

We have already called attention to some of the dangers induced by the eagerness of joint-stock banks to declare high dividends. As the subject is of special interest just now, and has a direct practical bearing on the legislation to be undertaken when the season is resumed after Christmas, we offer no apology for returning to it.

Directors have a strong temptation to increase, or at any rate to keep up, their dividends; because public confidence in the indispensable condition of banking success, and there is no way so likely of gaining that confidence as by seeming to be very prosperous. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the last dividend of the City of Glasgow Bank was 12 per cent., the rate having been gradually raised from 8 per cent., although the statements of Messrs Fleming and Matthew, on which we commented a week since, show that the bank has always been in difficulties during the past thirteen years, and probably has never been solvent since its temporary suspension in 1857. Here we have proof of the declaration of dividends which were not earned. But the malpractices to which this particular establishment resorted were so gross that it would be foolish and unjust to found an argument on them alone. Indeed, we may dismise that failure as due to something different from careless business. Unfortunately we have another instance more to the point. It is alleged that the West of England Bank never recovered from its losses in 1873 for a long time, and indeed, it is even asserted that those losses were not much as written off yet the bank divided 8 per cent. last year. It must be allowed credit for having gradually reduced the dividend from 14 per cent. in the height of the coal and iron inflation to the rate mentioned. Yet, if the statements to which we have referred are correct, it was able to show that it had a handsome net profit to dispose of only by treating bad debts as assets. Here, then, we have a case in which the desire to appear prosperous operated balefully. Can we safely assume that these two institutions have been alone in over-estimating the amount of their gains?

Excluding the Bank of England, which occupies a peculiar position, and, in proportion to the other banks, has an enormous capital, we find that 188 joint-stock banks of the United Kingdom, with an aggregate capital of £47,812,028 last year, divided amongst their shareholders £8,605,620, being an average dividend of 18 per cent. We doubt it, with the exception of insurance, the whole range of English business could show a result equal to this. If we pass to details, we find more matter for astonishment. One dividend was as high as 30 per cent.; a second, 28; a third, 26 per cent. There were in all eighteen banks, with a capital of £5,827,941, which declared dividends of 20 per cent. and upwards; twenty-eight, with a capital of £15,988,000, paid 15 per cent. and under 20; forty-four, with a capital of £21,977,000, paid 10 and under 15 per cent.; twenty-four, with a capital of £26,620,000, paid 5 and less than 10 per cent.; and only four, with a capital of barely £553,975, paid less than 5 per cent. Thus one-eighth of the whole capital invested in these banks yielded 20 per cent. and over; two-fifths yielded 15 per cent. and over; and almost five-sixths yielded 10 per cent. and over. In other words, the Bank of England, whose dividend was only 94 per cent., earned less than five-sixths of the capital in other joint-stock banks.

There is not the slightest ground for doubting that in the great majority of cases these large profits were fairly earned. Banking, when properly carried on, is an exceedingly simple business, easily conducted by a board of directors, and needing only ordinary intelligence, care, and integrity. The banker receives the deposits of his customers, keeps by him a reserve sufficient to meet the calculable demands upon him, and invests the rest in good and easily realizable securities. If he does this, he prospers, and his prosperity strengthens his credit, and thereby enables him to prosper still more.

Of late years, too, it has been rarely found possible to establish a new bank, and consequently the old ones enjoy a kind of monopoly. More important than all, the capital on which the dividends are paid is a very small part of the working capital. In addition to the 47½ millions of capital of these 188 banks, there was last year a reserve fund, gradually accumulated out of past profits, of 21½ millions, which, though not counting for dividends, was employed in earning. Furthermore, the deposits and current accounts were employed in making the profits. We showed a few weeks ago that, roughly speaking, the deposits exceed the paid-up share capital about five times. Reckoning deposits and reserve fund, the real working capital of the banks was thus about six-and-a-half times the capital on which dividends were paid. The current accounts are allowed no interest, and the deposits proper receive but a low rate; last year it was particularly low, as money was throughout cheap. Thus the shareholders' profits are earned not by their own subscriptions, but by those subscriptions plus these large funds, for the use of two of which they paid nothing and for the third but little.

These reasons fully account for high dividends as a general rule; but the common experience of the world tells us that no business is uniformly well managed; and even, therefore, if we had no example to warn us, we should be inclined to look warily upon the unvarying success which the above figures show. It seems incredible that out of 118 banks there should be no more than four that earned less than 5 per cent. last year, and that these four should be so unimportant as between them to have little more than half a million of capital; and doubt in this respect will be strengthened when we consider how much courage it requires to face shareholders, usually unreasonable, with an unsatisfactory balance-sheet. While dividends of 15 and 20 per cent. are common, and even 30 per cent. can be quoted, shareholders are apt to conclude that their own management must be incapable, or must have made some fatal mistake, if it does not secure them at least 10 per cent. The dissatisfaction of shareholders might possibly cause a fall in the shares, and that in turn might alarm the depositors. There is little use in lecturing the shareholders on their unreasonable abstinence. We must take human nature as we find it, and try to devise remedies to protect it from its weakness. One of the remedies suggested is a compulsory audit. We do not suppose that it would ensure that dividends should be always earned, for no auditors could undertake to value the securities in which investments had been made; and without doing that it would be impossible to say whether the assets were over-estimated. This is a sufficient objection against Government auditors, for they would popularly be supposed to guarantee the accuracy of all the statements made. But it is no real objection against compulsory audit, which would undoubtedly be a powerful check on the practice on which we are commenting. The difficulty would be how to secure non-official auditors independent of the directors. Election by the shareholders would certainly not do so.

Another remedy is the full and frequent publication of accounts. Bankers have a dislike to this proposal, being persuaded apparently that secrecy is essential to their success. Yet the American banks seem to do well under publicity, and the great banks of the Continent make public the details of their business. No more than asking do we believe that publication of accounts would put a stop to malpractices. But police and prisons do not put a stop to crime. The most we can expect from any preventive legislation is that it will make the practices against which it is directed more difficult and more liable to detection, and that it will strengthen the motives that are opposed to it. Full and frequent publication of accounts would do this. It would deter those from entering on a wrong course who were not prepared for deliberate falsification, and it would afford materials for constant supervision and criticism. But neither publication of accounts nor compulsory auditing would effect much unless the directors are made personally responsible for misrepresentations. The City of Glasgow Bank was required to return to a Government official periodical statements of its note circulation, and the amount of gold it held as a reserve against the circulation. Ever since the beginning of January it made false returns, and yet apparently nobody is punishable. This ought not to be allowed to continue. Every return or statement required to be made by law should be demanded under such a penalty as would deter the boldest from falsification.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

(S. F. Chronicle.)

Washington, January 3.—After a prolonged delay, justified neither by the importance of the issue nor by the assurance made by the President of early action after the passage of the concurrent resolution proposing a modification of the Burlingame treaty, the Cabinet to-day decided that Secretary Seward should open formal correspondence with the Chinese Government looking to the earliest practical limitation of this immigration. It does not appear that any member of Cabinet favored expelling the Chinese already here, but, with perhaps the single exception of Devens, the Cabinet appear to unite in looking upon the further importation of Chinese laborers as harmful.

Seward related the delay which had been

occasioned by Seward's departure from Peking and the arrival of the Chinese Embassy here, and proposed now to open direct correspondence on the subject. To-day is probably the first Cabinet meeting at which the opinion was distinctly expressed that immigration of all kinds had been overdone in this country and should be discouraged.

New York, January 4.—A *Times* special says: "It is understood there is a division of sentiment in the Cabinet upon the Chinese question, some members favoring the abrogation of the treaty and others favoring modifications by which the number of immigrants from China may be limited. It is known that the Chinese Government will resist any offer to modify the treaty, but will not formally object to its abrogation should the United States insist upon that course for its abrogation, but should this Government decide to ignore it, the Chinese Government would be forced to acquiesce."

Another Washington special says: The delay of the Administration in taking action on the Chinese question was caused by the expectation or hope that the new Minister would dictate in some way what his Government desired to do in the premises. This has not been done even informally, but it is known that the officials of the new Embassy maintain that the Government of the United States is fully bound by the existing treaty, and that whatever changes the United States may now desire to make must be reached by negotiation. In other words, they hold that the United States cannot of itself impose any restrictions upon immigration without a violation of the treaty, and that the Government is bound to see that no State assumes a hostile attitude toward Chinese subjects in contravention of the treaty. They hold on this point, indeed, the position announced by Secretary Evarts in regard to the hostile action of Newfoundland against American fishermen, which is that no local authority can pass laws in violation of a treaty made by the central Government. This doctrine the Administration is understood to accept as binding upon the United States in case of the Chinese, and in recognition of it Secretary Evarts will at once communicate with the Chinese Embassy in this city for the purpose of opening negotiations on the subject.

THE SEWARD ENQUIRY.

Washington, December 18.—The House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to-day further cross-examined G. Wiley Wells, with reference to the Shanghai Consulate and the charges preferred against Minister Seward, General Myers, of the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco, was also examined, with reference to letters said to have been written by Dr McGowan to him, and also in connection with a letter written by the witness to Consul-General Myers, both of which, it has been alleged, were intercepted by Bradford while in charge of the Consulate Post Office. The testimony of Myers was to the effect that he had never received the letter in question from Dr McGowan. Although the session of the Committee lasted about four hours, beyond the above fact nothing of public interest transpired.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Seward investigating Committee was in session to-day, and Chairman Springer said the question whether Seward should be required to obey a subpoena *duces tecum*, and produce the books, papers and vouchers called for, would remain undecided until the House reassembles.

Lewis, Consular clerk at Shanghai, who had charge of the book in which was kept the account known as the Seaman's Fund, testified that all through his service an addition of 5 per cent. to the disbursements was charged against the Government, under instructions of Seward, who said it was designed to cover the loss by exchange. At one time the percentage was increased to 20, but Acting Secretary of State Conger reduced the percentage to 5, and required reimbursement of the difference. The witness also testified to his refusal to sign a quarterly voucher for \$800 for services in the Consulate Post Office, on the ground that he had worked a very short time. The explanation given of this was that while the witness' salary in the Consulate was \$2200, his nominal salary as Consular Clerk was only \$1000, and the difference was made up either out of the Post Office fund or else from Seward's own pocket. The witness specified two mortgages, aggregating some \$15,000, that Seward had taken about the time there was the largest balance on hand from the Seamen's Fund. Seward was also the owner of forty or fifty Chinese houses in Shanghai, the aggregate cost of which could not exceed \$6000. Seward was lessee of the Consular building at Shanghai and sublet it to the Government at \$8000, whereas an equally commodious building could be obtained at a much less rate. The witness, after describing the books at the Consulate, in which the daily transactions were entered, was proceeding to tell how he went to look for them in the files of the Consular building, when his witness kept documents and other books were kept, and learned from a Chinaman who had the key of the lock, what had become of them; but before he could finish the story, Merriek, of counsel, objected on the ground that the testimony was hearsay, and therefore incompetent. After a long discussion, the Chairman overruled the objection, deciding as one reason that there had been bad faith on the part of Seward and his counsel in withholding these books, while

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 6th February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. A Reduction is made on Return Passages. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, January 31, 1879. f69

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS. STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAÏLIA, PORT SAÏD, NAPLES, AND MARSILLAS.

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S.S. TIGER, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th February, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office. L. HENNEQUIN, Acting Agent. Hongkong, January 27, 1879. f68



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON; VIA BOMBAY, ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship MALWA, Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent. Hongkong, February 1, 1879. f65

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers. On Through Passages to EUROPE, A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 21st February. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information, as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 28, 1879. f62

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of JOHN GRANT SMITH and WILLIAM DOLAN in our Firm CEASED on the 31st day of December, 1878.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Dated this 31st day of December, 1878. f4

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date. RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1879. f71

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as a COMMISSION MERCHANT, at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of "J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH. Hongkong, January 1, 1879. f71

NOTICE.

MR. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLOMON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at this Port and in China, from 1st January, 1879.

E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, January 24, 1879. f624

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This Day CEASED to be a Partner in our Business. HEINEMANN & Co., Ship Brokers. Hongkong, January 17, 1879. f617

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK ON, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM, Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail. Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits, are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, General Agent. Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China. MEYER & Co. Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates. MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

BERLIN COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the Company's Reinsurers, M. 100,000,000 Shareholders' Capital, " 6,000,000 Premiums and Interests " 5,157,643 for 1877, " 1,666,123 Reserves, " 1,666,123 Makes a Grand Total of... M. 112,823,763 Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,507,681

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS GENERAL for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks at Current Rates. GROSSMANN & Co., Agents General. Hongkong, January, 1879. f616

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE AGENCY of the above Company at this Port and at Foochow has This Day been Transferred to the Undersigned, who are prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies at Current Rates. BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, January 11, 1879. f611

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor No.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albay		F. Ashton	Brit.	str.	366	Jan. 18 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
America	4	Graham	Brit.	str.	1000	Jan. 17 Birley & Co.	K'loon Dock
Bombay	1	h	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12 Kwok Acheong		
Briabane	6	Reddell	Brit.	str.	891	Feb. 1 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	
Charlton	7	Johnson	Brit.	str.	786	Feb. 1 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Chinking		Or	Brit.	str.	799	Dec. 21 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
City of Peking	5	Curry	Amer.	str.	6079	Feb. 2 P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San F'cisco	Mails, 22nd
Dale	2	Thomson	Brit.	str.	667	Jan. 29 Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Emmy	5	Blanco	Span.	str.	222	Jan. 21 Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	Cos'tan Dock
Emeralda	5	Gullen	Brit.	str.	396	Feb. 2 Russell & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Fame	6	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117 H. K. & W'ron Dock Co.	Tug Flying
Flintshire	5	Thomas	Brit.	str.	1236	Jan. 27 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Hakon Adolstein	5	Bergh	Norw.	str.	864	Jan. 28 Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Hector	5	Billinge	Brit.	str.	1823	Jan. 27 Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-morrow
Killarney	5	O'Neill	Brit.	str.	1089	Jan. 3 Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lorne	5	McCulloch	Brit.	str.	1034	Jan. 12 Melchers & Co.	S'apore and Penang	6th inst.
Malacca	5	Smith	Brit.	str.	1709	Jan. 30 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Mamao	5	Westoby	Brit.	str.	862	Jan. 25 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	6th daylight
Nestor	5	Freeman	Brit.	str.	1414	Jan. 30 Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-day
Ningpo.		Cass	Brit.	str.	781	Jan. 28 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Norna	3	h	Brit.	str.	606	June 28 Kwok Acheong		
Ocean	7	Edmondson	Brit.	str.	971	Feb. 1 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	
Oceanic	5	McCalfe	Brit.	str.	3700	Jan. 17 P. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F'cisco	6th inst.
Olympia	2	Nagel	Ger.	str.	783	Feb. 2 Siemssen & Co.		
Palmyra		Hersheim	Ger.	str.	69	Jan. 10 Siemssen & Co.		
Peruvia		McKirdy	Belg.	str.	2297	Dec. 17 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		Sands' Slip
Quinta	3	Wragg	Ger.	str.	876	Jan. 7 Sooy Shing	Ab'deen Dock	6th daylight
Sea Gull	8	h	Amer.	str.	48	July 18 W. B. Ray		
Thales		h	Brit.	str.	820	Jan. 9 Douglas Lapraik & Co.		K'loon Dock
Thingvall	7	Molsen	Dan.	str.	1577	Feb. 1 Meyer & Co.		
Yotung	2	Goggin	Brit.	str.	268	Feb. 2 Kwok Acheong		